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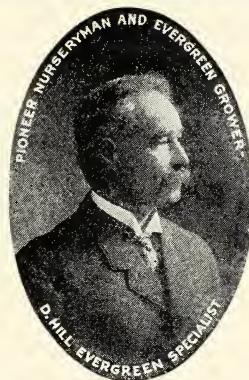
# HILL'S EVERGREENS

1927









Medium sizes as shown in this planting are most satisfactory. The cost is greatly reduced and transportation charges cut down. They can also be more easily handled and planted. Where trees are to be kept trimmed a better shaped tree will result when smaller trees are used at the start. The greatest benefit comes from the pleasure of watching the trees grow and develop.

## A Personal Greeting

*To Old Friends and New*

EACh year I realize more and more that any catalog can give no more than a *suggestion* of the grandeur of Evergreens, as I have learned to know them through the association of a lifetime.

When you know Evergreens, you feel in their presence the hush of the vast forest—you see the silent sentinels, Evergreens, typifying

permanency—defying time and the elements.

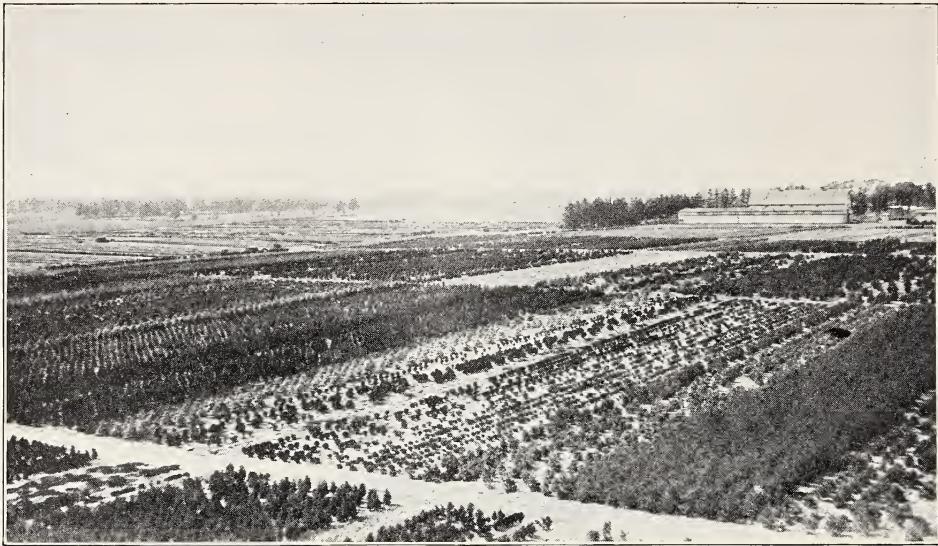
The Evergreen is something nature has given man to typify eternal promise—the promise that Spring shall always come again. In snowy winter, it gives the only note of comforting color in the bleak landscape. In summer it adds serenity to the riot of colors that the smiling sun coaxes forth from nature.

An Evergreen is like an old friend—the stress of years—the strife of a lifetime only make richer his noble character. So is a home surrounded by Evergreens like a man with many true friends. As the poet says:

*"A toss of my cap to the Cedars!  
The lovingest trees that be,  
The time tides roll and the seasons veer,  
Yet tender, sweeter, year by year,  
My Cedars are true to me."*

In the storehouse of nature are many things beyond your power to possess, but any lover of nature can surround his home with Evergreens. In their manner is grace—in their color is rest—in their presence is inspiration—their influence is perpetual. An Evergreen is truly a tree with a great and noble character.

*D. Hill*



The Hill Nursery covers an area of over 500 acres of which this cross section, taken from "up in the air," shows the systematic and careful attention given to the development of the trees. The trees in this picture are from 8 to 10 years old and at least three times transplanted.



1 YEAR OLD



2 YEARS OLD



4 to 5 YEARS OLD  
ONCE TRANSPLANTED



5 to 7 YEARS OLD  
TWICE TRANSPLANTED

## Careful Growing Methods

Few people realize the time it takes to grow an Evergreen tree in the Nursery. Trees with well developed roots and tops take from seven to ten years to grow. At that time they are from two or three feet or three to four feet in height for tall varieties and much smaller for dwarf varieties. Such trees make rapid progress when planted on your grounds because they have a fibrous root system.

Evergreen cones of some kind or other are familiar to every one. They are of various sizes from those half an inch long to those weighing several pounds and one to two feet long. In the fall of the year they are gathered from the forest trees in various parts of the world and the seeds are extracted.

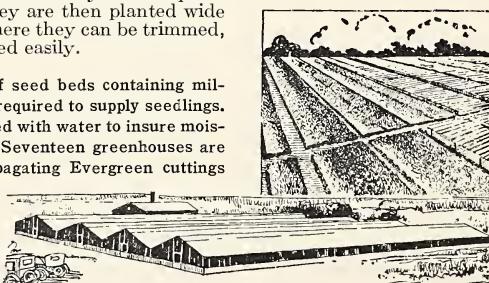
Some Evergreens produce their seeds in the form of berries. Some varieties are grown from cuttings. Others must be produced from grafts. Cuttings and grafts are grown in the Greenhouses, while seedling trees are grown in beds out doors.

The first stage of transplanting is done in beds, the trees being planted in rows quite close together. After two years they are again transplanted into field rows in the Nursery. After two years more the trees are ready to transplant the third time. They are then planted wide apart in the rows where they can be trimmed, staked and cultivated easily.

More than 25 acres of seed beds containing millions of little trees are required to supply seedlings. This entire area is piped with water to insure moisture in dry weather. Seventeen greenhouses are used entirely for propagating Evergreen cuttings and grafts.



READY TO SET OUT  
7 to 10 YEARS OLD





To assist you in selection, we have divided the trees into groups according to their general habit of growth. Each tree, of course, has individual characteristics but the groups represented will be of great assistance to any one not familiar with the best trees for different planting locations.

### Tall Growing Evergreens

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Black Hills Spruce ( <i>Picea canadensis albertiana</i> )	25
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### Medium Height Evergreens

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Silver Redcedar ( <i>Juniperus virginiana glauca</i> )	14, 15
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### Narrow, Pyramidal Evergreens

Hill's Silver Juniper ( <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> )	10
Column Chinese Juniper (blue) ( <i>Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis</i> )	16
Column Chinese Juniper (green) ( <i>Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis</i> )	16
Hill's Pyramidal Juniper ( <i>Juniperus virginiana pyramidalis</i> )	16
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### Round or Globular Evergreens

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### Half Erect Evergreens

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### Creeping Evergreens

Japanese Trailing Juniper ( <i>Juniperus japonica</i> )	22
Tamarix Savin Juniper ( <i>Juniperus sabina tamariscifolia</i> )	23
Hill's Waukegan Juniper ( <i>Juniperus horizontalis douglasii</i> )	23



No one needs to draw attention to the Hemlock. It stands out and speaks for itself. No more beautiful or graceful Evergreens can be planted. As it endures partial shade and is also easily kept trimmed, Hemlock can be used in a wide variety of situations.

## Canada Hemlock

(Tsuga canadensis)

O Hemlock Tree! O Hemlock Tree!  
 How faithful are thy branches.  
 Green not alone in summertime,  
 But in the winter's frost and rime.  
 O Hemlock Tree! O Hemlock Tree!  
 How faithful are thy branches.—LONGFELLOW.

THE historic cup of Hemlock, the deadly drug that for centuries was one of the favorite methods of suicide among the Greeks, has no connection with our Hemlock tree. The former was a biennial plant. The Hemlock tree is harmless and described by practically all writers as "One of the best known and most beautiful of all native conifers."

The late Josiah Hoopes, in his "Book of Evergreens," says: "The long, slender branches, drooping gracefully to the ground, present so beautiful a picture, it is indeed difficult to surpass it, and when we compare the rich dark green foliage of a healthy plant that is varied so exquisitely with the marked glaucousness of the under side of the leaves, we must admire a tree which presents such diversity of charms. A great mistake is continually being made by planting the Hemlock in dry situations; for while it cannot thrive in wet and swampy ground, it greatly prefers a rather moist, deep loamy soil and cool location, the better if partially shaded. In such spots the beauty of the foliage and luxuriant growth speedily develop themselves in the highest degree."

The regular conical form, tapering evenly from a broad base to a long, straight, and thrifty shoot, is the common shape of this tree.

As a screen or hedge the Hemlock is greatly admired as it bears the shears well, grows thrifitly, and is of a dark green color and very dense. The results are most satisfactory.

The Hemlock will remain small for many years if sheared, so that it can be especially recommended for foundation groups and small yards.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$4.50 \$40.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx.....	B&B	5.50 45.00
2½ to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	7.50 65.00
3 to 3½ feet xxx.....	B&B	9.00 80.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
 B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Among all the landscape material used for foundation plantings Evergreens reign supreme. Height, color, form and adaptability sum up the obvious points, but the real value lies in the joy that the possession of good Evergreens gives to the owner. In this planting are Pfitzer Juniper, Hill's Mugho Pine, Hill's Silver Juniper, and various Arborvitæs.

## Douglas Fir

(*Pseudotsuga douglasii*)

*The towering firs in conic forms arise,  
And with a pointed spear divide the skies.*

THE Fir is a symbol of rugged strength, of endurance, and permanency. You enter a virgin forest of Fir with the same sense of vastness and reverence as in a great cathedral. The Firs are among the grandest of nature's triumphs.

Since Dr. Archibald Menzies, a ship surgeon with Van Couver's expedition, first discovered it on Vancouver Island, in the year 1791, the Douglas Fir has been known by nearly thirty specific and varietal names. The name *Pseudotsuga* is now generally used. *Pseudotsuga* signifies like hemlock, or false hemlock. It was subsequently found in 1827 by David Douglas, a Scotch explorer, and was later named in his honor.

There are two distinct forms of Douglas Fir—one the dark green, gigantic-growing timber tree of the northwestern Pacific Coast area, and the other the type from Colorado. The latter variety is the one recommended, both for its hardiness and its great beauty.

The typical form of young trees is an open, broad, sharp-pointed pyramid; the lower branches are straight or somewhat drooping, and the middle or higher ones trend upward.

Our plants are the type from northern Colorado, the seed being collected in deep gorges of high altitudes, where the blue and silvery foliage is characteristic. The growth is compact and symmetrical with rather short needles, in contrast to southern Colorado and New Mexico types which are of doubtful hardiness, irregular, and open growing. By personally supervising the collection of seed we grow only the genuine Colorado type, and can thus assure our customers that the trees from our nursery are superior in color and habit of growth—a tree that is widely appreciated in both Europe and America.

It reaches 60 feet or more in height, with a spread of branches 12 to 18 feet. It is a rapid grower and thrives well in almost any situation. Plant with plenty of room for future development.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet	xx.....	B&B	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	xxxx.....	B&B	6.00
3 to 4 feet	xxxx.....	B&B	7.00
4 to 5 feet	xxxx.....	B&B	9.00
			\$17.50
			50.00
			60.00
			80.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



A screen or shelter belt of Evergreens in variety is a distinct asset to a large estate. In addition to the protection afforded, the varying colors give pleasing contrasts for the entire year.

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., INC., DUNDEE, ILLINOIS



DOUGLAS FIR

## White or Concolor Fir (*Abies concolor*)

THE name Concolor, given to this tree by Dr. Engelmann, who discovered it about the middle of the last century, signifies even color—both the upper and under sides of the needles are beautiful grayish blue. Many years ago, Mr. D. Hill, while on a visit to the Colorado Rockies, was keenly impressed with the distinctive attractiveness of the Concolor Fir. Chiefly through his efforts this beautiful Fir has been introduced to American planters. Concolor Fir is also known as Silver Fir and White Fir.

A well-known Evergreen authority writes: "Concolor Fir is the showiest of all Firs, because it is the nearest to blue. In my opinion it is the cheeriest of all Evergreens in winter. It retains its lower branches, has no insect enemies, and is the best Fir tree to withstand heat and drought."

As an ornamental tree, Concolor Fir must be considered as a decided acquisition, the general outline being symmetrical but without stiffness. The spread of branches in young and healthy trees being wide in proportion to the height, warns intending planters that sufficient space should be given for perfect development. The form from Colorado is best adapted to planting. It retains a distinctly pyramidal outline and is branched to the base. The large, flat leaves, thickly disposed on the branches, are very noticeable and give it a very dignified appearance.

We are careful to obtain our seed-supply from northern Colorado, which produces trees of absolute hardiness, with striking foliage varying in color from light green to deep soft blue and with medium short needles. The new growth in spring is of silvery whiteness, very beautiful. Our trees are guaranteed the true Colorado type, excellent in form and color.

For tall backgrounds, screens, or choice individual specimens, Concolor Fir is an ideal tree.

		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$5.50	\$50.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx.....	B&B	7.00	60.00
2½ to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	8.00	70.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Only Evergreen trees can add such charm and dignity to your home. These magnificent specimens are Concolor Fir (*Abies concolor*)



CONCOLOR FIR

*For prices and sizes see opposite page*

## Hill's Silver Juniper

(*Juniperus scopulorum*)

THIS species of Juniper, native to the Black Hills, has a tendency to produce a large proportion of trees with beautiful blue foliage. At the same time it is quite variable in habit, producing many variations. We grow the seedling type and are also raising six grafted forms.

Hill's Silver Juniper is narrow, compact, and symmetrical. It has one single stem, in contrast to some varieties of Junipers with several stems. This makes it safe from heavy snows and wind. The inner foliage does not turn brown, as in the Irish and Swedish Junipers, but remains a good, healthy color throughout the tree.

In the fall months the berries begin to appear, some of them clear sky-blue, others darker, and silver colored. The berries,  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch in diameter, are borne abundantly and are very attractive to the song-birds.

Hill's Silver Juniper can be used anywhere that Junipers are needed in landscaping. In foundation planting, borders, groups, masses, or individually, it can be planted with good taste. Its narrow habit of growth also makes it desirable in formal plantings or wherever a narrow Evergreen is needed.

Each 10

1½ to 2 feet			
xx.....	B&B	\$3.50	\$30.00
2 to 2½ feet			
xxx.....	B&B	6.00	50.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate.  
Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B  
signifies balled and burlapped.



See page 38 for information on Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ, Hill's Waukegan Juniper on page 23 and Hill's Mugho Pine on page 30.

## Chinese Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis*)

PROBABLY no other Evergreen species offers so many complications as the Chinese Juniper. It is very closely related to a number of other species in appearance, and bears both juvenile and adult foliage, both of which sometimes occur on the same plant and either one or the other predominates in other plants. It is also unisexual, having both masculine and feminine forms. It can easily be seen why there has been some confusion in sorting out and naming its varieties.

A description of the actual growing habit of the typical tree would not apply to every plant. As a general rule plants in cultivation run about 15 to 20 feet high and make a bushy, pyramidal habit. The masculine form has leaves which are lance-shaped, sharp pointed, channelled on the upper side and convex below, sometimes very glaucous, or bright green.

In the female form the very short, scale-formation of foliage predominates. Berries are very small of glaucous violet brown color when ripe.

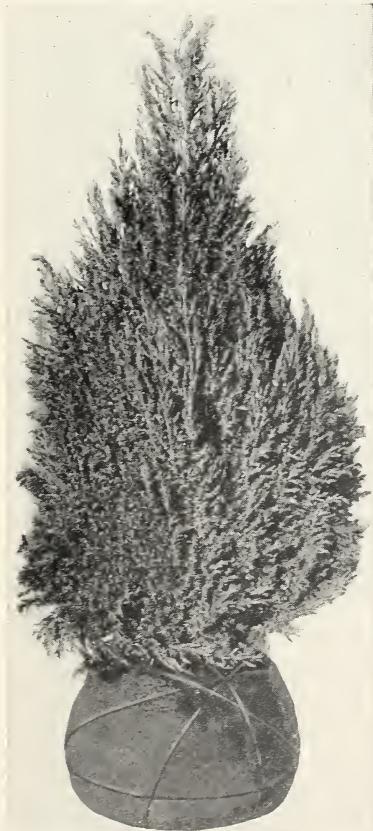
Mr. A. D. Webster, author of "Coniferous Trees" writes, "This is probably the most beautiful and accommodating of several species of Junipers. It is the most useful and ornamental conifer of medium size."

It is a tree at home in the cold northern states, and at the same time ideal for both the hot, dry sections of the southwest and the general conditions throughout the south. In fact, we have yet to see a section of the country where it is not satisfactory.

This is the mother plant of some of our finest ornamental Evergreens, including *Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana*, *Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis*, and others.

	Each	10	
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	\$3.00	\$25.00

Chinese Juniper



Spiny Greek Juniper

## Spiny Greek Juniper

(*Juniperus excelsa stricta*)

"This beautiful variety forms a tall, dense, narrow, conical head, tapering gradually from the ground to a sharp terminal point; and is of a fine glaucous color. It originated in the nursery of Messrs. Rollenson at Tooting (England), and is quite hardy."—GORDON.

The mother tree, *Juniper excelsa*, is a native of Greece and Asia where it is an old well-known variety.

The growth is slow so that the tree is well adapted for foundation plantings, rock gardens, or other situations where small or dwarf trees are required.

	Each	10	
10 to 12 inch xx.....	B&B	\$3.00	\$25.00
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	3.50	30.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	5.50	50.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

### TREES

I do thank God for all of them,  
From tall and stately Douglas fir  
To little twisted juniper:  
I could go down upon my knees  
And sing God thanks for all His trees  
—FREDERICK NIVEN

(From "A Lover of the Land")

## Redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

*Oh, here's a glee to the cedars,  
Our staunch old friends and true!  
What boots the snow, when wild winds blow;  
For never a change do the cedars know  
All the long years through.*

THE Redcedar is America's best advertised Evergreen. Nature planted it over almost all the North American continent. From the land of snow and ice, down through to the far South, it is found in one form or another—tall and narrow trees, low and bushy trees, and all intermediate shapes are found in various localities. The type shown in this picture is the narrow, compact, pyramidal type which is the only form we grow.

It is one of the most useful and characteristic trees of our American landscapes, rivaling the Italian Cypress in beauty, because of its extra narrow, pyramidal habit and dark green to bluish foliage. It is adapted for planting in all sections of the country.

The origin of the word Juniper is traced to the Latin words, *juvenis* (young) and the verb *parvere* (to produce). Presumably it is so named on account of a curious habit of producing two entirely different looking sets of foliage on the same tree, namely the awl-shaped pointed young or juvenile leaves, and the mature appressed-to-the-stem adult foliage.

The wood of Redcedar is an important commercial product. It is especially noted for its ability to resist the effects of moisture, which has led to its being largely used for fence-posts and sills of buildings. It is also notable for its fragrance, which helps to prevent the attacks of moths on garments, and, in consequence, it is much used for closets and chests. Cedar wood is also utilized for making lead pencils. In season the tree bears bright blue and silvery berries containing the seeds which require, under natural conditions, two or three years to germinate. The berries are a great attraction to birds. Redcedar can be trimmed into any shape or size, which makes it desirable for hedges and also for topiary work. It is interesting to note that from this tree various other varieties of Junipers are produced by grafting, including *Juniperus glauca*, *J. Cannartii*, *J. Schottii*, and *J. elegantissima*, mentioned in the following pages.

The popular name "Redcedar" is applied to it on account of its beautiful red-colored wood, which is correct and appropriate enough when it is thoroughly matured or seasoned, but its young or sap-wood is creamy white in color. For best development Redcedar needs a dry soil and full sun. The type we grow will reach 20 to 30 feet and grows quite rapidly. The ease with which it can be sheared makes it possible to use it in any location wanted.

As winter comes on, the tips of the new foliage present a pinkish appearance and make a very beautiful picture. The early spring color is very bright green, gradually darkening during the summer.

Its good habit of retaining foliage to the ground and making so thick and dense a growth makes it desirable for a screen and many other uses. Plenty of Redcedar in your home landscape will always give satisfaction.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx	.....	B&B	\$2.00
1½ to 2 feet xx	.....	B&B	2.50
3 to 4 feet xxx	.....	B&B	7.50
4 to 5 feet xxx	.....	B&B	8.50
5 to 6 feet xxx	.....	B&B	12.00
			100.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



A block of specimen Redcedars in Hill's Nursery.



RED CEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana*)

For prices and sizes see opposite page.

## Silver Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana glauca*)

Choice Pyramid. Soft Blue Color

**I**N this variety, the entire young growths are of almost silvery whiteness, which changes to beautiful bluish green in winter. It never grows very large—not over 15 to 20 feet—and it can be kept even smaller if desired.

This is one of the foremost among the interesting group of Junipers that have been developed from *J. virginiana* (Redcedar). We constantly strive to improve our strain by careful selection, and reproduce only the best types, most true to form, color, compactness, and habits of growth.

One season is required in the greenhouse for making the grafts and getting the trees started. Next, we transplant them into beds where they are shaded with lath shades and carefully watered, weeded, and cultivated. After two years in these beds, the plants are 6 to 10 inches in height. They are next planted in rows in the nursery where each tree is carefully fastened, with three or four ties, to an iron stake. At the end of the two years that they remain in this stage, we start selling the sizes listed as (xx). The trees are then five years old. The larger sizes (xxx) are transplanted again before being sold. This continual process of transplanting, trimming, and careful attention to every detail insures plants that will give satisfaction in the hands of the planter.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$3.00	\$27.50
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	7.00	60.00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	9.00	80.00
4 to 5 feet xxx.....	B&B	11.00	100.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



This is a picture of a section of the grounds around our office. The bluish colored trees are the Silver Redcedar described above. These have been trimmed and shaped up, showing what beautiful specimens can be made with little effort. The dark green trees in the background are the Japanese Yew. For creeping varieties such as shown in the foreground of the picture see pages 22 and 23.



SILVER REDCEDAR (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*)

## Column Chinese Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis pyramidalis*)

**T**HIS is a variety introduced to cultivation by the United States Department of Agriculture, through the late F. N. Meyer. It forms a distinct, narrow pyramid with all the leaves acicular or needle shaped. The foliage is remarkably decorative. There are two forms—the blue and the green—which we can now furnish in good plants of the true variety. Like other forms of *J. Chinensis* they are very hardy and also retain their desirable color effect during the winter.

As shown in the picture at the right, the habit of growth resembles the well-known Italian Cypress. This tree offers to planters in colder climates the extreme narrow growing form of Evergreens heretofore so much desired but unfortunately not obtainable in a dependable tree. We are glad to assure any customers of the absolute hardiness and dependability of this excellent variety.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$3.50	\$30.00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	7.00	60.00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	9.00	80.00
Green Form			
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	3.50	30.00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	7.00	60.00

## Hill's Pyramidal Juniper

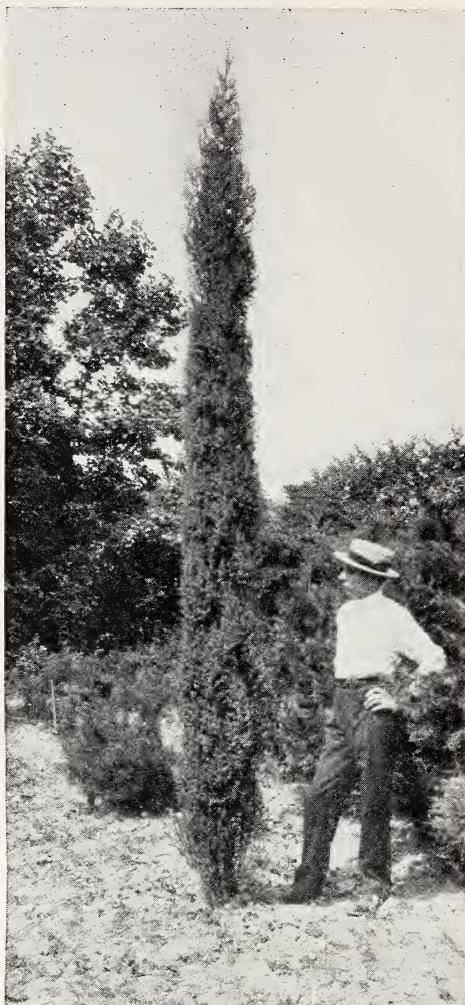
(*Juniperus virginiana pyramidalis*)

### New Introduction

A new introduction by the D. Hill Nursery Company. In habit of growth it is distinct from other varieties of Junipers, forming a close-growing pyramidal tree, much like a slender tower. The foliage is a rich green and retains this color throughout the winter; it is, in fact, fully as beautiful in winter as in summer. On account of the symmetrical growth Hill's Pyramidal Juniper is of particular value in formal gardens, and in landscape work where a tall evergreen is desired. We can recommend this variety for any place where a Pyramidal Juniper is needed.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$11.00 \$100.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Column Chinese Juniper



This planting shows the attractive effect of a border of Pfitzer Juniper.

THE three upright Junipers listed on this page together with the Silver Redcedar on page 14 bear a family resemblance but are distinct in color and habit. They have all been reproduced from sports of Redcedar on page 12. They are propagated usually by grafting on the mother plant of Redcedar. As they are of the texture of foliage readily adapted to clipping they can easily be maintained for years in foundation groups, formal gardens, or any situations where trees are needed to be kept within a certain area. Plantings which include these five varieties will thrive over a wide section of the country and give pleasing results when used together.

## Cannart Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana Cannartii*)

This is a pyramidal, compact grower of medium size, reaching 15 to 20 feet. With only a few moments' trimming each spring, it can be kept at any size wanted. It has rich green, heavy tufted foliage. Some trees bear blue and silver berries, which adhere late in autumn and are greatly enjoyed by birds.

This is a choice and rare variety, grown by grafting, a process to which we have given special attention. The original trees were introduced from Europe some years ago and stocks are still quite scarce. This is one of the best Evergreens for house foundation groups.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$3.50	\$32.00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	7.00	60.00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	9.00	80.00



Cannart Redcedar

## Goldtip Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana elegansissima*)

Here is a tree that will give variation to the green and blue colors of other Evergreens.

It is rather broad and bushy, with slightly drooping foliage. In the spring when the new growth comes out it is a rich creamy golden color on the tips, gradually darkening to bronze and green as the season progresses. Unless kept low by trimming, it will grow 10 to 15 feet high. It has the characteristic Juniper foliage, soft and lacy, easily trimmed. It is beautiful in combination with almost any other variety. Likes a fairly sunny location. Ours is an improved strain of exquisite color and growth. Very hardy.

	Each
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B \$6.00 .....



Gold Tip Redcedar

## Schott Redcedar

(*Juniperus virginiana Schotti*)

A pyramidal variety differing from its mother plant, the Redcedar, principally in its light yellowish green color. It does not change color in winter, but keeps its bright green foliage throughout the year. The growth is compact and symmetrical and it stands trimming well.

It is valuable in landscape work for its fine pyramidal shape and bright color. Use it for borders, foundation groups, and similar uses. Grows rapidly, needs plenty of sun.

The origin of this tree is not definitely established, although it is thought to have originated in one of the European nurseries some years ago.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B \$7.00	\$60.00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B 9.00	\$80.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate.

Each x indicates one transplanting.

B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

## Pfitzer Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana*)

FIFTEEN years ago this remarkable tree was almost unknown, yet it is today in the front rank of ornamental Evergreen trees. Its great popularity is well earned. This is a Juniper that thrives in the hot climate of the South and still comes through the cold northern winters without a scratch. Nothing bothers it as it seems to be practically immune from plant pests of all kinds. If left alone it assumes an attractive, low, broad, irregular form, but by staking up one of the leaders it takes the form of a pyramid, like the specimen shown in the colored picture. It was originated in Pfitzer's Nursery in Germany. Ludwig Spaeth, famous German nurseryman and horticulturist, introduced it into general cultivation. Through him we obtained our original plants for propagating. By propagating our own stock from selected trees we are able to insure our customers the true type of robust trees with the gray or blue-green foliage. It is said that the original tree has now grown to about 12 feet in height and about the same diameter; 8 to 10 feet is the size attained by average trees. When planted in borders or foundation plantings they may be easily kept small by shearing.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx . . . . .	B&B	\$3.50	\$32.50
1½ to 2 feet xxx . . . . .	B&B	6.50	60.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx . . . . .	B&B	9.00	80.00
2½ to 3 feet xxx . . . . .	B&B	11.00	100.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



PFITZER JUNIPER

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina*)

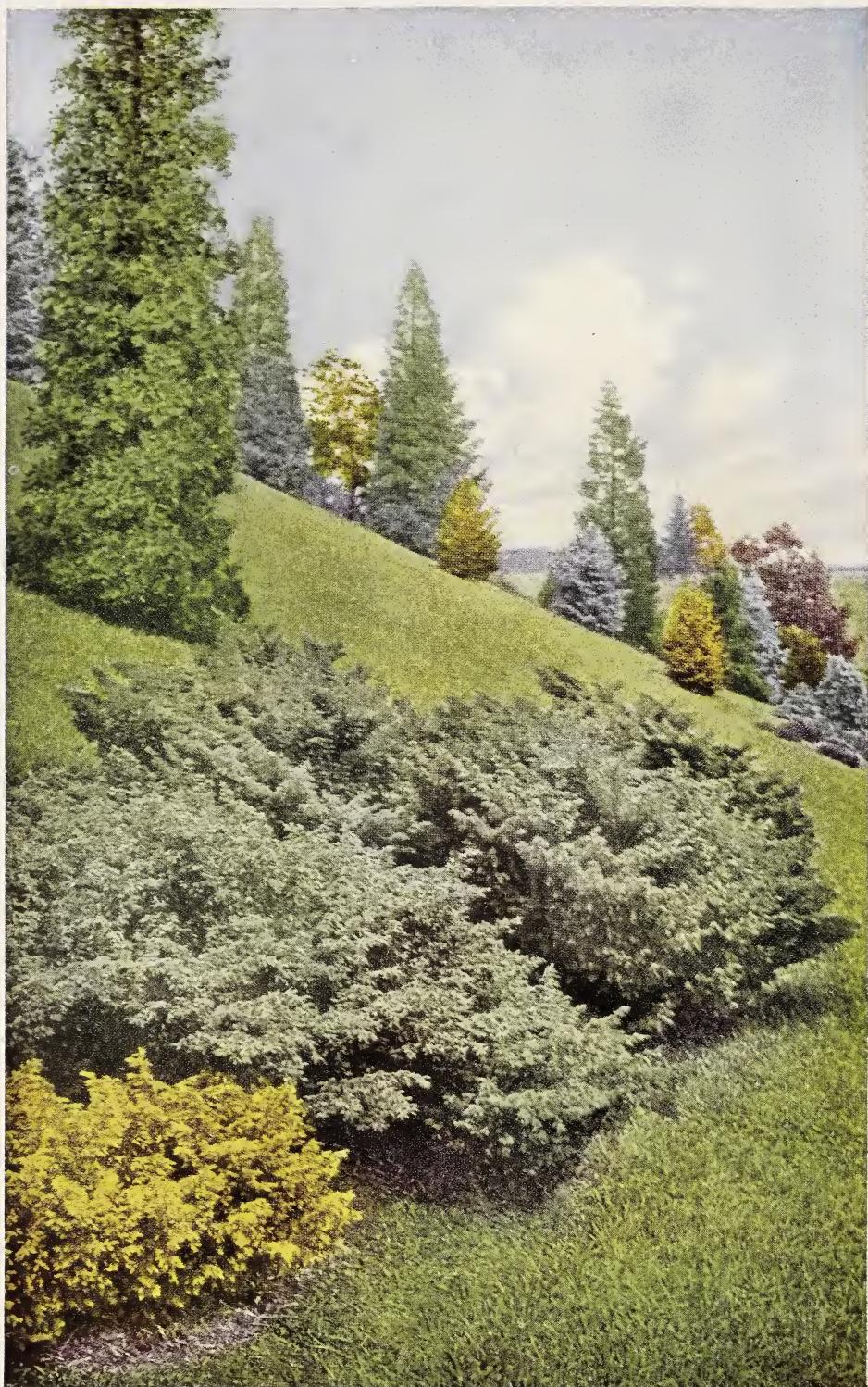
**A**LOW, much-branched shrub, but sometimes growing 4 to 5 feet high in the lower Alps in southern Europe. It also occurs in the Pyrenees, in Spain, and in Greece, but always as a mountain plant. Its branches are spreading, dense, much ramified, and abundantly furnished with short, straight, tufted branchlets, which are well clothed with foliage. Its berries are blackish purple or dark violet in color, some smooth and shining, some glaucous or powdery, all of them small, round, or oval, about the size of small currants. Planted 4 to 6 feet apart, it forms an excellent border to larger Evergreens in the background. It is also desirable as a low tree in foundation groups and beds of Evergreens in general. It does well in smoky atmospheres.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$4.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	6.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Savin Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina*) in foreground and insert. Other trees in this group are Colorado Blue Spruce, Prostrate Juniper and Cannart Redcedar.





PROSTRATE JUNIPER (*Juniperus communis depressa*)

**Prostrate Juniper** (*Juniperus communis depressa*) (*Juniperus canadensis*)

**T**HIS is a rather low spreading plant, extending along the surface of the ground, often to a distance of 7 to 8 feet in every direction. The extremities of the branches are usually ascending, but rarely to a greater height than 3 feet. The leaves are sharp-pointed, gray-green, marked on the upper surface by broad white bands, light silvery beneath.

It is a very vigorous, many-stemmed tree, at home on sandy or gravelly hillsides fully exposed to the sun. It grows rapidly but may be kept small by trimming.

It grows native over a wide area in eastern and northern America and varies somewhat in its habit, according to the locality. We obtain our seed from Wisconsin as we find this produces the best type. Planted 3 to 4 feet apart in a massed border, it forms an excellent frontage to a group of larger conifers.

The berries are globular, smooth, shining, and dark purple in color, "azure studded." They mature at the end of the third year, when they are used for medicinal purposes and manufacturing of spirits. Evidence of this latter fact is contained in these lines of Tennyson:

*The Birch Tree swang her fragrant hair;  
The Bramble cast her berry;  
The gin within the Juniper  
Began to make him merry.*

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx		B&B \$3.50	\$30.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx		B&B 4.50	40.00

*We ceaselessly endeavor to maintain a reputation for fairness, integrity and trustworthiness—to do a clean business, satisfactory alike to us and to our customers. Our best business comes from those who send us their orders year after year; they know they can depend on us for good stock and an absolutely square deal. We are proud of these customers—proud of the reputation Hill's Evergreens have made, but we are not satisfied. Each succeeding year will find us trying to improve our methods in every department—growing, packing, shipping—to the end that we may better serve the people who look to us for Evergreens.*

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Evergreens in variety form the most picturesque boundary hedge or screen imaginable. In color of foliage, in habit of growth, and natural beauty they are unsurpassed.

## Creeping Junipers

**O**N PAGES 22 and 23 we have illustrated with descriptions three of the leading varieties of creeping Junipers. There are a large number of Junipers with slightly varying characteristics native of various parts of the world. Of the three shown one is of Japanese origin, one of European origin and one native of the United States. We have tried out dozens of varieties of Junipers and offer these three as the leaders for planting in this country. Among the important uses of trailing or creeping Junipers is to cover banks and terraces, to border plantings of taller Evergreens, for Rock gardens and Japanese gardens and ground covers.

### Japanese Trailing Juniper

*(Juniperus japonica)*

The following description is taken from a bulletin of the *Arnold Arboretum*, Harvard University: "This is the best known of the prostrate Junipers which Japan has sent to the gardens of the West. It is a plant with wide-spreading procumbent stems, blue-green, sharply pointed leaves marked on the upper surface by two white lines. It is perfectly hardy."

Reaches from 10 to 15 feet in diameter, but can be kept smaller by trimming. It never grows over 8 to 12 inches high, but makes a rapid growth of long branches that cling tight to the ground. This variety can be used in almost any planting—for beds, for low borders, terraces, hillsides, and Rock gardens—as it thrives even under adverse conditions. There is considerable variance among varieties offered as *Japonica*, but we are careful to propagate only from the true strain of hardy, compact-growing plants we imported direct from Japan.

		Each	10
10 to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	\$3.50	\$30.00
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	4.00	35.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Japanese Trailing Juniper. This is a specimen on our Nursery grounds. It is about 12 inches high and 4½ feet in diameter.



Tamarix Savin Juniper

### Tamarix Savin Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina Tamariscifolia*)

AN EXCELLENT creeping dwarf variety. The foliage is fine in texture; average height is one foot, with a spread of 6 to 8 feet when full grown. It is said to occur wild in Sicily, Greece and other places. A very vigorous grower, forming a compact and perfect mat of bluish or gray green. Grows very dense and never changes in color. Our stock is propagated from true stock from the Kew Gardens in England.

Each 10  
1 to 1½ feet xx... B&B \$4.50 \$40.00



### Hill's Waukegan Juniper

(*Juniperus horizontalis douglasii*)

A variety introduced by D. Hill. A number of distinctive features, including habit of growth, type of foliage, and color of foliage, makes it entirely distinct from other sorts, and places it among the most desirable introductions in creepers produced in recent years.

The illustration shows the general habit of growth, which is low and compact, thus making a dense mat over the surface of the ground. While it grows close to the ground, not over 6 to 8 inches in height even under the best conditions, it may spread out to a distance of 12 feet or more, depending largely upon the soil, the attention given, and the planting conditions.

Hill's Waukegan Juniper instantly attracts attention because of the exquisite color of the foliage. This is soft blue in spring and summer, but changes to a shade of rich purple in late fall. The new growth and the old growth, which vary in color at different seasons of the year, give the variety a distinction and character not found in others of the class.

Each 10  
10 to 12 inches xx... B&B \$3.50 \$30.00  
1 to 1½ feet xx... B&B 4.50 40.00

Five of the same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Hill's Waukegan Juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis douglasii*)



## Hill's Dundee Juniper

(*J. Virg. Pyramidaliformis Hilli*)

### Valuable New Variety

**A**BOUT fifteen years ago, the original plant of Hill's Dundee Juniper was found in our Nursery in a block of redcedar. Among the thousands of trees in that field this one was noticed for its peculiar color and its pyramidal, spirelike form.

The color is difficult to describe. It is a sort of lavender in the spring and summer and changes to a purple plumlike color in the fall and winter. The foliage is all of the adult and needle type and is heavier than the redcedar.

Full opportunity has not been given to find the size and height of the tree at maturity; but no doubt, it will thrive in the same wide variety of soil and climate and reach about the same size as the northern type of redcedar.

Visitors to the Nursery, and particularly those recognized as experts in Evergreen culture, have said that this variety bids fair to be one of the best of the pyramidal Junipers.

Each

2 to 3 feet xxxB&B \$ 9.00  
3 to 4 feet xxxB&B 11.00

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Hill's Dundee Juniper



In color the foliage of Black Hills Spruce varies from a delicate bluish tint to deep green.  
The tree is compact, rather bushy, and entirely hardy.

## Black Hills Spruce

(*Picea canadensis albertiana*)

THE Black Hills Spruce is hardest of all Spruces, symmetrical, compact and bushy in habit of growth; in fact, the very smallest trees soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth and generally becomes the most compact growing specimen of the Spruce family; even in old trees the lower branches are retained, thus forming a close ground cover. First introduced to commercial culture by Mr. D. Hill many years ago and has since become widely planted throughout the country.

Botanically, the Black Hills Spruce is considered a close relative of White Spruce, and has developed its distinct characteristics through long centuries of living in the Black Hills country of Dakota. The foliage varies from green to bluish tint, and all trees are remarkable for their bright fresh color.

When fully matured it reaches 25 to 40 feet in height and requires 10 to 12 feet for spread of branches. For this reason it is used mainly for individual specimens, for backgrounds, borders and in places away from buildings. However as it is a slow grower it can remain in close quarters for several years and is often seen in foundation plantings and similar places. Situations should be selected which provide sun at least part of the day.

		Each	10
1	to 1½ feet xx . . . . .	B&B	\$2.50
½ to 2	feet xxxx . . . . .	B&B	4.50
2	to 3 feet xxx . . . . .	B&B	6.00
3	to 4 feet xxx . . . . .	B&B	9.00
4	to 5 feet xxxx . . . . .	B&B	11.00
			\$22.50
			40.00
			50.00
			80.00
			100.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

## American White Spruce

(*Picea canadensis*)

**A** NATIVE of the northern part of America, its range extending to the coasts of the Arctic Ocean, attaining heights from 25 to 50 feet. It is thoroughly hardy, free-growing, not particular about soil, but prefers moist to dry situations.

A compact and upright grower of great longevity. Trees over fifty years old remain well branched at bottom, retain their pyramidal form and annually make an upward growth. It will grow on a great variety of soils, bear crowding well, and also stand severe trimming. Being a native of cold climates it grows most successfully when planted north of a line from Philadelphia to St. Louis.

White Spruce is especially suitable for tall background, shelters, windbreaks, and tall screens. When it is desired to develop single specimens, they should be allowed 12 to 15 feet for full spread of the branches. It is fairly rapid in growth, with light green foliage, slightly tinged with blue.

The best type prevails through northern Wisconsin, where our seed is gathered from carefully selected grounds.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx . . . . .	B&B	\$2.50	\$20.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx . . . . .	B&B	3.25	30.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx . . . . .	B&B	5.00	40.00
2½ to 3 feet xxx . . . . .	B&B	5.50	45.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlaped.



White Spruce (*Picea canadensis*) retains its graceful habit for years.



Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*)

FOR many years, Norway Spruce has been highly appreciated because of its rapid growth, its thriftiness, and its heavy masses of deep green foliage. Some of the finest old hedges are of Norway Spruce, as the trees can readily be pruned to any desired height. On farms and around homes all over the country, Norway Spruce windbreaks are giving substantial protection to stock and buildings.

Norway Spruce is a tall, picturesque, and hardy tree, graceful in all its lines, and well adapted to planting over a wide range of territory. The spreading and drooping branches add a picturesque touch to the landscape.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet	xx	B&B	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet	xxx	B&B	3.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



### Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*)

#### Glistening Silver Blue in Color

OTHER trees there are of almost every imaginable form and color, but here is truly the culmination of Nature's highest effort to produce the beautiful. Picture in your mind a perfectly shaped tree with an abundance of heavy foliage of a rich glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous tree. The glory of the Blue Spruce is its foliage, which is an intense steel-blue. It has created a sensation throughout the United States and Europe, and is indeed a triumph in Evergreen-growing.

"Colorado Blue Spruce has a regal grace, stern and unyielding in outline, like an oak among the conifers. There is probably no state in the Union where it will not thrive. Hardy, healthy and wonderfully beautiful, it should be welcomed to every home."—C. S. HARRISON.

For a great many years we have been headquarters for Blue Spruces and always maintain a large and interesting stock. The rich blue color, a pronounced characteristic of all of these specimens, enhances the value of the Colorado Blue Spruce for single trees or for group plantings.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx . . . . .	B&B	\$4.50 \$40.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx . . . . .	B&B	8.00 . . . . .
2 to 3 feet xxx . . . . .	B&B	15.00 . . . . .

Write for prices if interested in larger sizes.

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Large houses such as this need heavy plantings to give proper balance, but bungalows and homes of the smaller type need only a group of half a dozen trees to give a most pleasing effect.

# COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

## A TRIUMPH IN EVERGREEN GROWING



*"The Colorado Blue Spruce is the handsomest tree on the Rocky Mountain Trail. A fluffy, silver tipped flowing robe it wears. It hears the call and scold of squirrel and the echoes in the canyon. At its feet the water ousel sings and the chipmunk plays. By it the columbine blooms. On its frosty top sits the haughty, handsome wit, the crested jay. The Silver Spruce is an evergreen poem of the wild and gets into one's heart like a hollyhock!"—ENOS A. MILLS.*

## Hill's Mugho Pine

(*Pinus mugus*)

### True Dwarf Form

LONG the borderlands between Silesia and Bohemia, in Central Europe, lies a range of mountains known as the Riesengebirge Range. Within a limited area in this locality, we find the desirable true dwarf type of Hill's Mugho Pine.

Evergreens on the higher mountains and in cold countries have, naturally a harder fight for existence, and, in common with other species, become dwarfed. The more inhospitable and windswept the locality, the smaller the trees become, until, at length, one gets a prostrate shrub. At the outposts of vegetation, high up on the mountain sides, we find hardy, persistent Evergreens, buffeted by the mountain blizzards and snows. In such rugged surroundings is the native home of Hill's Mugho Pine.

Through the most vigilant efforts, each year, when a crop of seeds is available, we obtain seeds direct from this source, although it costs eight to ten times more than that of the usual type. Other forms of mountain Pines are found elsewhere, but, as far as is known, no other locality produces a type like the Hill's Mugho Pine.

The old definition, "Short and stout and round about" fits the Hill's Mugho Pine. The growth is dense and low, which is clearly shown in these pictures. The single specimen shows a tree covered with new spring growth, resembling hundreds of little candles. After the spring season passes, these buds develop into needles and branches. The annual growth of each branch will average 4 to 5 inches.

It never grows over 4 to 5 feet tall, but spreads out 6, 8, or more feet in diameter when full grown. By annual shearing it can be kept as small as desired; in fact, the trees shown in the bed planting on opposite page were kept for several years at a height of not more than 8 inches and 3 feet in diameter. It does not have one main stem or trunk, but numerous stems which branch out close to the ground, spreading horizontally and then turning upward in even, regular growth. The color is deep green in summer and winter. It is free from insects or pests of any kind, and will grow in almost any location.

	Each	10
8 to 10 inches xx.....	B&B	\$2.00 \$17.50
10 to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	3.00 25.00
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	3.50 30.00
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	4.50 40.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.





HILL'S MUGHO PINE IN BED PLANTING

THE bed shown above is planted directly in front of our office and always attracts attention of visitors. The rapidity of growth and the ease by which the plants may be shaped by trimming make it possible to use the Mugho Pine in many situations where trees are wanted to be kept especially low and compact. The tips of the new growth should be cut off in the spring. The new growth comes out forming shoots 3 or 4 inches long. By cutting off about a half of this new growth in early June the very compact form may be easily produced.



Hill's Mugho Pine is no doubt the leading dwarf Evergreen. Having specialized in this item for some years we maintain the largest stock in America. The field above shows the uniform habit of growth and thrifty condition of our stock.

Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra*)

SIXTY years ago Josiah Hoopes in his "Book of Evergreens" makes this reference to the qualities of Austrian Pine, and the record of over half a century bears out his observations: "We desire to advocate the claims of the Austrian Pine for planting wherever a strong hardy Evergreen is desired. In groups or for avenues in particular situations, it is one of the most available trees at our command. Taking into account its rapidity of growth and the certainty with which it will speedily produce an effect, owing also to the peculiar prominence of its general outline, we consider it unrivaled."

Any question as to its hardiness is disputed, in view of a report from a Canadian authority who says: "Austrian Pine is perhaps the most ornamental exotic Pine which thrives in Canada. It is a handsome tree and makes a good lawn specimen."

Mr. C. S. Harrison, eminent Evergreen authority, says: "The Austrian Pine is a compact, symmetrical, and sturdy tree. I see one from my window which was planted in poor soil twenty-five years ago. It is a beautiful pyramid about 30 feet tall. The lower branches touch the ground."

The leaves are two in a sheath, straight and slender, from 4 to 5 inches long, and of such a deep rich green color that it is known in some parts of the world as the "Black Pine." No tree shows such remarkable resistance to the trying conditions of city planting. Coal gas and smoky atmospheres have no effect on its growth. It is a tree equally satisfactory for seashore planting and for the inland country.

Owing to the long tap-root which Austrian Pine makes, it requires extra care in transplanting to avoid losses. For this reason, it is advisable to use trees of moderate size which have been at least twice transplanted and therefore sure to withstand transplanting without a serious set-back.

In old trees planted in the open, the diameter of the branch-spread often nearly equals the height of the tree, but in the native forests of Austria and other parts of Europe it makes a tall tree often over 100 feet high. Annual growth has been observed to be, under favorable conditions, from 12 to 18 inches or more.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$2.50	\$20.00
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	3.00	25.00
2 to 2½ feet xxx	B&B	5.00	40.00
2½ to 3 feet xxxx	B&B	5.50	45.00

Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa scopulorum*)

Sometimes called the Bull Pine, on account of the heavy, massive needles which are from 6 to 10 inches long, of deep green color on the surface and bluish white underneath. It is an extremely hand-

some ornamental tree, very drought-resistant, and hardy. Grows tall and upright, a well-rounded pyramidal shape.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xx . . .	B&B	\$3.00

\$25.00

White Pine (*Pinus strobus*)

## King of the Forest

What is the secret the pine trees know,  
That keeps them whispering soft and low?  
All day long in the breezes swaying,  
What can it be they are always saying?

THE White Pine is the largest of all conifers native to the eastern part of the United States. The crowns of mature White Pines in mixed forests conspicuously overtop the surrounding hardwoods.

It readily adapts itself to both dry and moist soils, for it is found on the poorest and driest sand, and on steep, rocky slopes, and also on moist clay flats and river-bottoms. White Pine can endure considerable shade for a number of years, but as it becomes older it requires more and more light for its development.

It grows rapidly (each season's growth is plainly noticeable, as shown in this picture) and has long, flexible needles, whitish beneath. On account of its fast growth and subsequent immense size, it makes a wonderful tree for tall backgrounds, shelter from winds, and for tall screens. Please note that Hill's White Pines are several times transplanted. This produces a better top-growth as well as an abundance of roots.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx . .	B&B	\$2.50
1½ to 2 feet xx . .	B&B	3.00
3 to 4 feet xxx . .	B&B	6.50
5 to 6 feet xxxx . .	B&B	10.00

\$20.00  
25.00  
55.00  
90.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



White Pine



AUSTRIAN PINE (*Pinus nigra*)



### Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)

**T**HIS well-known tree, though tall, seldom grows straight, and the branches shoot out rather obliquely. The bark is rough and cracked and the leaves are short, pungent, concave on the upper surface, convex on the under, and of a pale green color.

This is the common Pine in Europe where it has been a valuable tree for timber and ornament for centuries. It is familiarly known in Scotland as "Scot's Fir."

The rapidity of growth, great hardiness, and the facility with which it may be grown on almost all soils, has rendered this tree a great favorite. However, it prefers a cool gravelly subsoil that is well drained, and will then form a handsome tree. It always inclines more to the picturesque than to the beautiful.

We obtain our seed from Sweden where the best form grows exactly suited to American conditions. Years of testing have shown that seed from other sources is likely to be inferior, and the trees unsatisfactory.

		Each	10
1	to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$2.50
1½ to 2	feet xx.....	B&B	3.00
2 to 3	feet xx.....	B&B	4.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*). Stays green all winter and is perfectly hardy. The plant in the corner is Japanese Barberry.

### Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*)

**A**N EVERGREEN Vine. One of the few hardy broad-leaved Evergreens that thrives in the north. Has thick glossy foliage which remains on the plant the entire year. Grows about 6 inches high. Spreads out and soon forms a dense ground cover or under-planting. Also can be used as a low edging plant. Withstands temperatures 15 to 20 degrees below zero. Does well in dense shade where grass will not grow; also thrives in sunny location. As an under-planting for shrubs as shown in this picture and for low borders it is unique. Order in bundles of twenty-five and multiples of twenty-five. Use 4 or 5 plants to each square foot of ground area or set 4 to 6 inches apart for a border.

	25	50	100
6 to 8 inches (transplanted).....	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$12.00



## Xmas Trees

Supply the Xmas Tree Market  
in Your Locality  
with Home-Grown Trees



You can easily grow a plantation of Xmas Trees to supply your local market. Small, transplanted sizes of Norway Spruce rapidly grow into money. Each year wild trees are getting scarcer and it will be only a few seasons until the cutting of wild trees will be prohibited. You can start selling in three or four years at \$1 each and up.

Send for prices and complete information



AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE

The leading Evergreen  
hedge plant. Equally  
attractive as a specimen



*For sizes and prices see page 37.*

## American Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis*)

### "White Cedar"

*How little I know of that Arborvitæ, when I have heard only what science can tell me.—THOREAU.*

THEES of this genus are of ancient origin, representatives of *Thuja occidentalis* having existed throughout the northern hemisphere in early periods of the earth's history. Its introduction into American gardens took place at the beginning of landscape development in America. It was probably the first American coniferous tree cultivated in Great Britain, having been introduced prior to 1597, in which year it was mentioned by Gerrard in his "Historie of Plants."

The American Arborvitæ is the mother tree from which upward of fifty distinct types have been developed, varying in color from deep green to bright golden and ranging in size from little dwarfs to tall pyramidal specimens. The native forests of Arborvitæ have long been of great commercial value for timber, producing tall, straight trees much used for telegraph poles.

The Arborvitæ is very hardy and dependable in almost any situation. A moist location is preferred. Stands trimming well, and for this reason is widely used for hedge purposes. The rate of growth and ultimate height depend largely upon conditions. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapering toward the top. Foliage is very soft and flexible and of fine deep green color. Covering such a wide range in its native growths, trees from some sections are open-growing and undesirable, but we are careful to obtain our seed from certain sections of northern Wisconsin, producing stock of absolute hardiness, good green color, and compact habit of growth.

		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xx		B&B	\$2.00
2 to 3 feet xx		B&B	2.50
2 to 3 feet xxx		B&B	4.50
3 to 4 feet xxx		B&B	6.50
4 to 5 feet xxx		B&B	9.00
			\$17.50
			22.50
			40.00
			55.00
			80.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

## Evergreen Hedges

### Attractive, Durable, Inexpensive

The wide variety of uses a hedge will serve your grounds is almost without end, and the various shapes and sizes into which it may be trimmed makes it possible to grow a hedge in almost any situation. It will be found that a hedge is just as effective in keeping out intruders as a fence; the branches soon form an almost impenetrable barrier.

#### PRICES

American Arborvitæ	25	50	75	100
10 to 12 inches xx	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$30.00	\$40.00
12 to 18 inches xx	12.50	25.00	37.50	50.00
18 to 24 inches xx	17.50	35.00	52.50	70.00

Orders should call for multiples of 5.

## How to Plant Evergreen Hedges

The American Arborvitæ is preferable for Evergreen hedges. It is stiff and stout and will endure better than most other varieties. It also bears shearing well and can be used both as a low or as a high hedge.

Before starting to plant have a trench dug and ready. This should be of ample width, at least 2 feet and sometimes 3 feet is never too wide and 2 feet in depth. Let the bottom be filled with loose earth, rounding in the center so as to permit a downward spread of the roots. The roots of an Evergreen should never be exposed to the sun or wind or allowed to get dry. Keep the roots wet until the trees are in the ground. As soon as the hedge is planted, and the ground thoroughly soaked, some plantsmen recommend the use of a mulch, such as saw dust or something of this kind.

The hedge plants can be cut at once after planting, but the first trimming should not be too severe. Remove some of the straggling and irregular branches and bring the hedge into nearly the same size as possible is all that should be done immediately. The permanent shaping of the hedge will require a watchful eye and a careful hand. The necessary time is four or five years but gradually a solid wall will result.

Evergreens are set from 12 inches to 18 inches apart. Eighteen inches makes a very satisfactory hedge, but where a hedge is desired in the shortest possible space of time and which will be very dense in growth from top to bottom, planting one foot apart would probably be more satisfactory.

A very desirable hedge can be made by planting a double row, spacing the trees alternately. The ground should be spaded for a width of 2½ to 3 feet. The rows should be set one foot apart. The plants in one row should come opposite the open spaces of the other row.

Hedges should be planted 3 to 4 feet from the side walks. The effect is much better if the plants are not crowded too close to lot lines, drives, and side walks.



## Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ

(*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*)

### Habit

### Narrow and Compact

THE native American Arborvitæ was one of the first Evergreens to be cultivated and taken to European gardens. Records are found of it being known and used there over 400 years ago. It is natural that a tree cultivated for so many years should develop many forms and types, at least fifty now being generally known.

Years ago we realized the shortcomings, in many respects, of the Pyramidal Arborvitæ then on the market. Specimens in many cases were open-growing, uneven in growth, and of poor color. Then we started experimenting. Specimens were secured from fully a score of sources in both Europe and America. All these were placed in the nursery and diligently watched for any poor qualities and for any superior characteristics. By careful attention to selection and propagation, Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ was finally developed.

The features to be desired in a Pyramidal Arborvitæ were dense, compact growth, narrow and pyramidal form, deep rich green color at all seasons, uniform habit of each tree and hardiness to withstand conditions here in the northern states. Planters everywhere tell us that Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ answers this description better than any other type. It reaches a height of 15 to 20 feet and usually measures not more than 2 feet in diameter at the base. With few exceptions, it has but one main stem, which makes it less liable to damage from snow.

Feet	Each	10
1 -1½ xx	B&B	\$3.50
1½-2 xx	B&B	4.00
2 -3 xxx	B&B	5.00
3 -4 xxx	B&B	8.00
		70.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Hill "quality Evergreens" are the best obtainable. They are the accepted standard. Our enormous yearly output, together with the perfection of an organization trained to but one object—the cultivation of evergreens—enables us to make our prices the lowest obtainable for satisfactory Evergreen trees.



Ware Arborvitæ (*Thuja occidentalis Wareana*)

## Ware Arborvitæ

(*Siberian*)

(*Thuja occidentalis Wareana*)

Raised by and named for Mr. Thomas Ware, an English nurseryman, who produced it about 1850. It matures at 6 to 8 feet. It is conical in outline and covered with dark green foliage which is somewhat different from the American Arborvitæ, being much heavier and deeply crested. The branches are short and stiff. It is much used for foundation planting and frequently for hedges. The name Siberian has been given to it because of its rugged constitution. A symmetrical, compact grower, very long lived.

A. D. Webster, in his book on "Coniferous Evergreens" describes it: "Of dense neat habit and remarkable for the deep green of the foliage. It is very desirable for ornamental planting, being regular of growth, of deep foliage tint, and with the branchlets clustered and compact at the ends of the branches."

Feet      Each    10  
1-1½ xx B&B \$3.00 \$25.00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



This foundation planting of Arborvitæs, Junipers and Spruce, with the "baby" trees in the window-boxes, gives the residence a touch of character not soon forgotten.

Dwarf Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata nana*)

**S**IMILAR to *T. cuspidata*, but is dwarfish and compact in habit of growth. It is irregular and picturesque in outline; ultimately the plant may become 3 to 4 feet high, and 5 feet or more in width. The branches are covered with little bunches of black-green foliage which retains the rich color entirely throughout the winter, thus adding to its many other points of superiority and making it one of the most valuable Yews. Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., in visiting our nurseries was greatly impressed with the fine appearance of our stock of this valuable variety. He referred specifically to its absolute hardiness and adaptability to all American conditions, and said that he believed that it would become one of the most popular Yews. The illustration of Japanese Yew on opposite page is worthy of careful study, as it pictures this most excellent variety in its natural loveliness.

	Each	10
10 to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	\$4.50 \$40.00
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	6.50 60.00

As everybody knows, "Arborvitæ" is Latin for "Tree of Life." It is highly significant that the Japanese name for the tree, "Hiba," has exactly the same meaning. The Chinese call it "Hak"—"Everlasting Life." The permanent, lively bright green color of the Arborvitæ is suggestive of perpetual existence. By some authorities it is claimed the name "Thuja" is derived from "Thuyon," a sacrifice, in consequence of the pungent twigs and resin being formerly used in the East to produce incense in sacrifices. With their single directness the Indians knew the Arborvitæ as "Feather Leaf," a term aptly descriptive of the lacy, feathery foliage.

Woodward Arborvitæ

(*Thuja occidentalis Woodwardii*)

Without doubt, one of the best globe-formed Arborvitæs in our list. It maintains the natural globe shape without trimming, and under good conditions will reach 3 feet in height and diameter. It is especially fine for low borders, for foundation groups, for tubs, or for urns. The variety was originated and introduced by Mr. Manning, proprietor of the Reading Nurseries, Reading, Mass., and named after his son, J. Woodward Manning. A few plants, presented to Mr. Hill by the introducer shortly before his death, form the basis of our stock. Therefore, we can justly say that all trees are from the true strain.

There are, no doubt, at least 25 varieties of so-called Globe Arborvitæs offered by nurserymen. Some are excellent for certain situations, but many are alike except for variation so slight as to be almost unnoticeable. We have tested globe forms in all kinds of soil and planting conditions and can recommend the Woodward's to our customers as giving satisfaction for general landscape use.

	Each	10
10 to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	\$2.50 \$20.00
Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.		



The Woodward Arborvitæ shown in insert and foreground of this picture fit into the foundation planting in a delightful manner. Other trees in this group are Hill's Waukegan Juniper, Dwarf Japanese Yew, Blue Spruce and various Junipers.



DWARF JAPANESE YEW (*Taxus cuspidata nana*)



JAPANESE YEW (*Taxus cuspidata*)

## Japanese Yew

(*Taxus cuspidata*)

**A** DISTINCTLY valuable variety growing from 40 to 50 feet high, but under cultivation it may be somewhat smaller. A report from the Arnold Arboretum states that "this Yew is the most valuable plant which Japan has furnished our northern states."

The Japanese Yew has been cultivated throughout Japan from time immemorial, and was introduced into America many years ago; it at once took its place as one of the most noteworthy and valuable Evergreens in cultivation. In growth it is close, upright, and compact, with dark green foliage and brilliant scarlet fruits. It has successfully withstood extremes of heat and cold in America. The seed from which we grow our plants is secured from a high, cold altitude of northern Japan.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$3.50
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	4.50

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.  
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

## Rock Gardens

**O**RIENTAL mystery and romance seem to cluster around a Rock garden, giving a peculiar fascination and charm that appeal to everyone, and even the smallest gardens may be the embodiment of quaintness and daintiness.

The ideas and principles of the Japanese garden may be adapted to large or small areas just as readily as English gardening. One garden may be awe-inspiring with its gigantic proportions and mystic grandeur. The other may be small, quaint and sublime to the finest degree.

Not unlike other worth-while arts, the Japanese garden must give full satisfaction all the year around. Whether dressed in the green foliage of summer or the white mantle of winter, it should be an ever-changing canvas interpreting the moods of the season.

Evergreens are essential for the most pleasing results in planting a Rock garden. Trees especially suitable are Savin Juniper, Pfitzer Juniper, Hill's Waukegan Juniper, *Juniperus Japonica*, *Juniperus Tamariscifolia*, Hill's Mugho Pine, and various Yews. Gardens on a larger scale can include some of the taller growing varieties also.

NOTE: For the convenience of our customers desiring to make gardens in accurate Japanese style we have engaged the noted Japanese landscape artist, Mr. T. R. Otsuka.

We have perfect confidence in Mr. Otsuka and can recommend him to any of our customers who may be interested in Rock and Japanese gardens. If desired, he will make personal calls on prospective clients in any part of the country, in which case his charges are based on his traveling expenses, plus a consultation fee of \$25 per day.



This row of Japanese Yew is planted on the north side of the house where there is scarcely any sun. On either end of the planting is a Pfitzeriana Juniper, shown on page 18, with Pachysandra or Japanese Spurge used as a ground cover (see page 35).



## How to Plant Seedlings and Once Transplanted Evergreens

**SEEDLING** evergreens are young trees grown from seed, usually in beds outdoors. They run from one to three years old when placed on the market. They are then dug, graded for size, tied in uniform bundles of fifty trees and packed for shipment with damp moss wrapped securely around the roots. When packed in this way they reach you in perfect condition for planting. We recommend transplanting the seedlings in beds under lath shade, as described below.

Once transplanted, evergreens are either seedlings, cuttings, or grafts which have been put through the transplanting process described below and left in the transplanted beds usually two years. They are again transplanted in beds and are handled the same way as recommended for seedlings, except that they can be set farther apart in the rows. They come tied in bundles of 25 trees.

### 1. Roots of Evergreens Must Be Kept Moist.

This is the key-note of successful transplanting. Sun or wind or exposure will set the resinous sap in the roots and no amount of water will revive them.

### 2. Unpack Boxes at Once.

Plant immediately. (If you find it impossible to plant at once, trench or heel in the trees in cool, moist, or damp sand until ready. Dip the roots in water, cut open bundles and spread the trees out in the trench. Pack the soil in firmly about the roots.) Keep tops dry. Cover lightly with hay to keep cool and moist.

### 3. Plant in Beds.

Spade the ground deeply, breaking it up fine. Stake out the beds six feet wide, length to suit. Lay a 6-inch board across the end of the bed and cut a trench as shown in Figure 1. Set the trees 3 to 6 inches apart, filling in moist soil and tramp about the roots as shown. Make the rows at least 6 inches apart, setting about 25 trees to the 6-foot row. Lay the board down again and proceed to cut the next trench as shown in Figure 2. Cover with lath shade as fast as planted, raise lath about 8 inches high as shown in Figure 3. Leave this shade on the first growing season.

### 4. Weed, Water and Cultivate.

Keep the weeds out and the ground loose with a hand weeder. Water thoroughly immediately after planting and as often as required to keep the soil moist and in good growing condition.

### 5. Second Transplanting.

Evergreens handled in the manner described can be again transplanted at the end of one or two years.

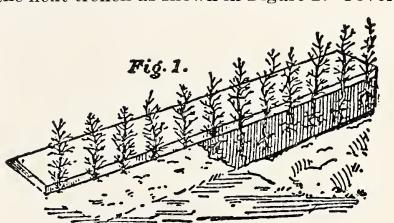


Fig. 1.

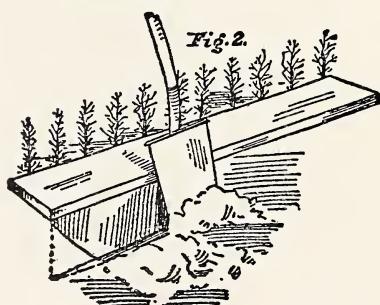


Fig. 2.

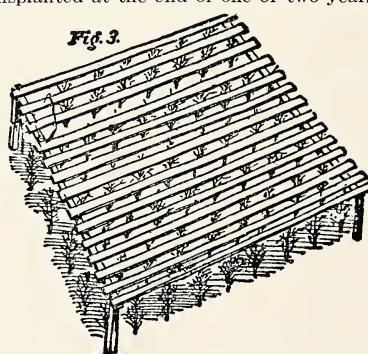


Fig. 3.

## Small Evergreens for Transplanting

CUSTOMERS having extensive grounds to develop will be interested in these small trees, to plant out into rows and grow on. These sizes are not recommended for immediate use. Cultural directions with each shipment.

### Hill's Evergreen Seedlings

All of our seedling trees are tied in bundles of 50 and orders should call for multiples of 50. Cultural directions with each shipment. 500 or more of the same variety and size at a 10% discount.

	Inch	50	100
✓ Chinese Juniper.....	4-6	\$7.00	\$14.00
Chinese Juniper.....	6-8	8.50	17.00
Common Juniper ( <i>Juniperus communis</i> ).....	6-8	5.50	11.00
<i>Juniperus communis depressa</i> ( <i>Canadensis</i> ).....	6-8	7.50	15.00
✓ Hill's Silver Juniper.....	4-6	10.00	20.00
Redcedar.....	4-6	7.00	14.00
✓ European Larch.....	6-8	3.00	6.00
✓ White Spruce.....	6-8	4.50	9.00
✓ Black Hill Spruce.....	4-6	5.00	10.00
✓ Engelmann Spruce.....	4-6	4.50	9.00
Norway Spruce.....	4-6	2.50	5.00
✓ Norway Spruce.....	6-8	3.00	6.00
Serbian Spruce.....	4-6	10.00	20.00
Colorado Blue Spruce.....	6-8	7.50	15.00
Jack Pine.....	6-8	3.00	6.00
✓ Austrian Pine.....	4-6	4.00	8.00
Rocky Mountain Yellow Pine.....	4-6	3.00	6.00
✓ White Pine.....	4-6	4.00	8.00
✓ Scotch Pine.....	6-8	2.50	5.00

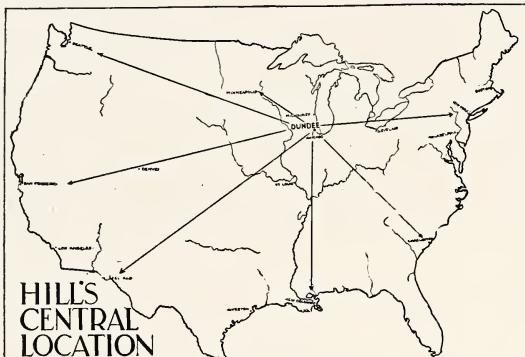
### Hill's Once Transplanted Evergreens

All of our once transplanted trees are tied in bundles of 25 and orders should call for multiples of 25. Cultural directions with each shipment.

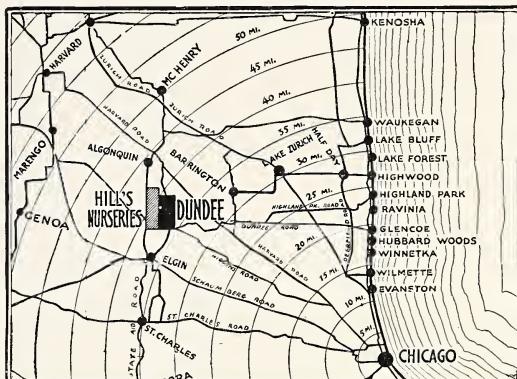
	Inch	25	50	100
✓ Balsam Fir.....	4-6	\$4.00	\$8.00	\$16.00
Concolor Fir.....	8-10	12.50	25.00	50.00
Veitch Fir.....	4-6	5.00	10.00	20.00
Pfitzer Juniper.....	8-10	12.50	25.00	50.00
Savin Juniper.....	8-10	15.00	30.00	60.00
Hill's Waukegan Juniper.....	8-10	17.50	35.00	70.00
Tamarix Savin Juniper.....	6-8	17.50	35.00	70.00
White Spruce.....	8-10	7.50	15.00	30.00
Black Hill Spruce.....	8-10	10.00	20.00	40.00
Norway Spruce.....	8-10	5.00	10.00	20.00
Colorado Blue Spruce.....	8-10	10.00	20.00	40.00
✓ Hill's Mugho Pine.....	6-8	7.50	15.00	30.00
Austrian Pine.....	6-8	4.00	8.00	16.00
Scotch Pine.....	10-12	4.50	9.00	18.00
Douglas Fir.....	6-8	7.50	15.00	30.00
Japanese Yew.....	4-6	12.50	25.00	50.00
Dwarf Japanese Yew.....	4-6	12.50	25.00	50.00
American Arborvitæ.....	8-10	4.50	9.00	18.00
Pyramidal Arborvitæ.....	8-10	12.50	25.00	50.00
Ware Arborvitæ (Siberian).....	6-8	12.50	25.00	50.00
Woodward Arborvitæ.....	6-8	12.50	25.00	50.00
Hemlock.....	4-6	6.75	13.50	27.00

## A Word of Appreciation

TO our many friends and patrons who have written us about the quality of the stock received, and expressed their appreciation of the treatment given, we return our most sincere thanks. Such expressions of confidence are highly appreciated.



Conscientious effort, unbound-ed enthusiasm, careful study and tests of every new species introduced, has made the name of D. Hill synonymous with "high quality" in Evergreens. For more than sixty years we have worked to achieve this position, and in the years to come there will be no abatement in our efforts to maintain the reputation, to keep our old friends, to make new ones, and to furnish stock that will add to the prestige already secured.



Paved road from Chicago brings you direct to our Nursery. Heavy lines indicate paved roads.

## How to Reach Our Nursery

Visitors are always welcome. We are conveniently located only 42 miles northwest of Chicago.

For an hourly service from Chicago, take the C. A. & E. Electric Line at Wells Street and Jackson Boulevard, direct to Elgin, transferring to the Dundee-Carpentersville car, getting off at Stop No. 4, from where it is but a two-minute walk direct to our office, which is located right on the nursery grounds.



A Bird's-Eye View of the Hill's Nursery.

## THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc.

*Evergreen Specialists—Largest Growers in America*

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

FOUNDED 1855

500 ACRES

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## SPECIAL OFFER NO. 100

Hill's Mugho Pine (*Pinus mugho*)

1 to 1½ feet Balled and Burlapped

\$3.50 Each

TRULY a sensational triumph in Evergreen-growing. It excites the wonder and admiration of all. The Hill strain, which we have developed through years of type selection, is a low, close, compact grower, having many stems and is of excellent green color. The branches, tipped with the new growth in the spring, closely resemble tiny candlesticks over the entire tree.

It should be in every lawn or garden of every lover of beautiful Evergreens. Described by an eminent horticulturist as a "marvel of rich beauty." It grows to perfection in all parts of the country and is absolutely hardy.

Thousands took advantage of this wonderful offer last season and many expressed great surprise at the magnificence of the tree. The illustration shows the tree dug with ball of earth and burlapped ready to box and ship to you.

As our friends become acquainted with it, they join us in admiration of its exquisite form and delicate beauty.

Hill's Mugho Pine (*Pinus mugho*)

## Our Guarantee

We guarantee that all goods purchased from us will reach you safely and in good condition, be found true to name and prove entirely satisfactory, or we cheerfully refund money paid.

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., INC.

*D. Hill*  
President

## When to Plant Hill's Evergreens

HERE are two seasons in which Evergreens can be transplanted with safety—spring and fall. The spring-planting season usually begins about the first of April and continues until late May. The time may vary somewhat from year to year, according to the weather conditions and the locality.

The second season for transplanting starts about the first of September and continues until the end of November. Under certain weather conditions it may be possible to move Evergreens earlier in the fall, but they are not usually in proper shape to be removed until September.

## Business Terms

**Prices.** Prices in this catalog are F.O.B. Dundee, Illinois. There are no charges for packing or delivery to the railroad station. This catalog cancels all previous catalogs and price lists. Prices are subject to change without notice.

**Terms.** See notice below for full information about cash discounts.

**Rates.** Five trees of same variety and size will be furnished at 10 rate, 50 of same variety and size at 100 rate.

**Our responsibility.** We exercise the greatest care to have all stock genuine and reliable and hold ourselves prepared to replace on proper proof all that proves untrue. In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves, that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of goods.

**Adjustments.** Any errors or omissions in execution of orders will be satisfactorily adjusted if we are notified immediately upon receipt of goods.

**Our shipping facilities.** On account of our close proximity to Chicago (the great railway center), we have direct access to all leading railroads. In most cases, specimen Evergreens dug with solid earth balls are shipped by Freight.

## Terms of Payment—Cash with Order

Orders should be placed as soon as possible after receiving catalog, or before some varieties are sold out. We start spring shipments about April 1, and continue on until May. The nursery business is different from other lines in that orders are usually placed two or three months in advance of shipment. However, to induce early orders, we offer generous cash discounts which give you good interest on your money, as follows:

1. **Cash Orders**

- Orders mailed during January, deduct 5 per cent cash discount.
- Orders mailed during February, deduct 4 per cent cash discount.
- Orders mailed during March, deduct 3 per cent cash discount.
- Orders mailed during April and May, no discount.

2. **C.O.D. Orders**

- C.O.D. orders will be accepted when one half amount is sent as cash deposit, and balance will be collected on delivery. No cash discount is allowed on C.O.D. orders.

## Landscape Service

Should you desire the services of a competent Landscape Architect to assist you in the proper arrangement of your trees, we will gladly put you in touch with some one in your immediate locality. We are in direct communication with all the leading Landscape Architects and can easily refer you to some one best qualified to handle your problems.

## THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., INC.

*Evergreen Specialists—Largest Growers in America*

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS







